received considerable attention from Seastors and

Representatives. There are no new developments in relation to the Key tragedy, outside of the most idle goesip usual in such cases.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2, 1859. Advices from the Africas squadron up to January 14 say that the health of the officers and men was gen-14 say that the health of the officers and men was generally good. The Due after a cruise on the south coast, had arrived at Porto fraya, short of provisions. The mail received from Santa F4 brings a copy of stringent laws, passed by the Legislature of New-Mexico, to protect property in slaves, and totally prohibiting emancipation in that Territory.

The vessel to bring Lore Lyon, successor to Lord Napier, to this country, will probably land him at Annapolis.

Mr. Smith O'Brien to-day visited both Houses of Congress, and was cordially received by many mem-

Postmaster General Brown, who has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonis, is in a some what improved condition to day The lather of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has off-red

to Mr. Baji it any house of his that the latter may select, in order that Mrs Sickles may have a home.

The galleries of both Houses of Congress are densely crowded to night, and many persons have densely crowded to night, and many persons have been unable to effect an entrance. The Postmaster General is in a critical condition

from an attack of pneumonia, and there is little if any prospect of his recovery.

### XXXVth CONGRESS . . . Second Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, March 2, 1859. Mr. REWARD explained that, if he had been present at the vote on toe Naval bill, he should have voted against Mr. Hammond's amendment to increase the appropriations for the navy yards at New-York

od eleewhere. Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.) presented the credentials of Lazarus W. Powell as his successor.

Mr. HUNTER called up the Miscellaneous Appro

Mr. SLIDELL presented the credentials of Mr. Benjamin, who has just been redected to the Senate from Levisiana.

The bill to carry into effect the treaty between the

United States and Chine was passed.

A multitude of memorials were then tabled, as

A multitude of memorials were then tabled, as there was no time to act upon them.

The Miscollaneous Appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates for the coast at vey, \$253,000; for light-houses, \$927,000; for the servey of the public lands, \$265,000; for Weshington City for various things, \$127,000; for the Treasory building, \$30,000; for the Post-Office nullding, \$1.0,000; for the Capitol extension, \$400,000, but no decorations are to be executed until approved of by the Art Committee, for the Relayding Carden, \$7,400; for the Iosane Hossital, Botanic Garden, \$7,400; for the Issane Hospital the Botanic Garden, \$1,400; for the Leasne Hospital, \$88,000; for mortgage on the Government property in Pine street, New York, \$11,000; for the Parent Office, Agricultural Department, \$40,000; and for various other things about \$30,000. The total amount appropriated is \$2,345,000.

Mr. SIMMONS moved an amendment, providing

for a home valuation on imports; but, after a pro-tracted debate as to whether it was in order or not, it

Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee moved, as an amendment, that the President be authorized to issue Treasury notes for \$20,000,000, at 6 per cent interest.

This was debated at great length by Messrs. Seward, Cameron, Davis and others, when the Senate

The Senate, on reassembling, went into Committee f the Whole.

Af er some further discussion, the amendment moved

After some further discussion, the amendment moved by Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, for the lieue of Treasory Notes for twenty millions, was adopted by Yeas 24; Nays 10.

YEAR-Messas Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Chigman, Davis Fitch, Green, Gerin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson Jones, Masoc, Malory, France, Folk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Saields, Sildell, Ward and Yuler.

NAYS—Messrs, Broderick, Cameron, Glark, Dixon, Dockttle, Foot, Hase, Hadan, Simmons, Wilson.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to amend by appropriating \$350,000 to continue the work on the Custom-House at New Orleans.

Lost 15 against 20.

New Orleans.

Lost 15 against 29.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee, moved an amendment to appropriate \$250,000 to complete the Washington Acquedact. Acopted.

On mouter or are. Districtive, one our was amended to provide that Senators a all be allowed mileage for the extra section, but constructive in any case.

After a protracted discussion on various trivial items, for furniture, &c., the Senate, at I o'clock, no action having been taken, adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, the House suspended the rules and passed the Senate resolution authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer on Commodora S ewart the Com-mission of Senior Fing Officer of the Navy on the active list, in recognition of his distinguished and meritorious services.

meritorious services.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Army bil, which sere previously considered in Committee of the Whole and concurred in—among others, \$100,000 for a military road from Fort Benton to Walla Walla; \$53,000 for repairs and machinery at Springfield, and \$55,000 for similar purposes at Harper's

Ferry Armory.
The amendment to pay Massachusetts \$227,000 for

balance due on account of the war of 1812, was con-curred ie, by Yeas 176, Nays 23. The House passed the Scaate bill, extending the laws and judicial system of the United States over Oregon.

The appropriation of fifty-five thousand dollars for

The appropriation of fifty-five thousand douars for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats was passed by 55 majority.

The House ordered two hundred and ten thousand copies of the Agricultural and twenty thousand of the Mechanical part of the Patent office report to be

Mr. DAVIS (Ia.) neked leave to introduce [a bill repealing the clause in the English bill, which probibits the people of Kansas from forming a State Constitution until it appears by a census, tout they have a stitution until it appears by a census, tout they have a stitution until it appears by a census, tout they have a stitution until it appears by a census. sufficient population for one Representative

gress, accooling to the federal ratio.

Mr. ENGLISH, remarking that it was too late in

the ression to consider the subject, objected.

Mr. DAVIS moved a suspension of the rules. Not carried—100 against 87—a two-thirds' vots being

The House reconsidered the vote by which the Mail Steamer bill was yesterdey defeated, and now again rejected it by 66 against 94.

The House concarred in the report of the Committee

of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill. By this the mileage for the next Congress, stricked out originally by the House, is restored. Recess till 7 o'clock.

Avenue a suspension of the rule, in order to take up the River and Harbor bill, but withdrew it subsequently at the request of Mr. Washburne of Illinos, is a much as from the shortness of the session first action could not be had upon the bill.

motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Ohio) a on motion of Mr. Althably Mr. Carlo of Mr. Althably Mr. Carlo of Mr. Althably Mr. Carlo of Mr. C

United States of Israelitish faith and worship visiting or sejourning in Saitzerland.

Many gentlemen rose in a struggle for the floor.

Mr. Davis (Miss.) was recognized by the CHAIR.

Mr. JONES (Tebn.) suggested that for the purpose of facilitating business, if in order, that the Clark prepare the names of members, and put them in a box, and craw them out one at a time.

General exclamations of "agreed," "agreed."

Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.) objected.

Mr. CLAY (Ky.) thought that in justice to the claimants, the Senate bills on the Speaker's table should be taken up and disposed of in some way.

Mr. JONES-1 am willing you should leave my name out of the box.

Mr. HOUSTON (Ala.)—Put my name in, as I want

it drawn out.

The SPEAKER arrested this conversation, and said

Mr. Davis had been recognized.

The latter then made an ineffectual motion to sus-

Prod the rules.

The confusion broke out afresh.

Mr. BARKSDALE obtained the floor, and, with a view to procure the passage of a private bill, moved, in an exceedingly loud voice, a suspension of the

rules.

The roise continuing, Mr. STANTON said he could

not bear what was going on.

The SPEAKER replied that he was not surprised at it, and succeeded in restoring comparative order.

Mr. BARKSDALE got his bill passed, and sat

down in conscious triumph.

The Senate's amendments to the Naval bill were considered in Committee.

have to-day visited both Houses of Coogress, and | tering of these versels for nice mouths amounts to this eum, and is making the contract the Secretary inserted a clame by which the Government could purchase them at \$389,000, only \$100,000 more than the price of the charter, and \$300 less than their charter for fif-SEWARD (Gs.) did not thick the Constitution

conferred power to charter vessels for the expedition. He had seen the Secretary of the Navy is the House to day suggesting this legislation to get out of the difficulty he has brought about. He would always put down his foot and lift his voice against interfer-

put down his foot and fit his voice against interiererce with legislation.

Mr. PETIT (Ind.) protested against making any
appropriation at all. He asked whether the Shorekry
made the outract under any other authority than the
joint resolution empowering the President to take
atens to obtain satisfaction from Paraguay
Mr. BOCOCK replied that was all and enflicient.

Mr. PETITT said the act of the Secretary was a

unarpation of power not granted. From the beginning of the controversy, this Government had not taken the right steps for a settlement of the questions in con-CLARK (N. Y ) was not without apprehension

that the American people are in the wrong. If the President and Secretary had the right to build a navy, they had the right to add further regiments to the army. If the navy is insufficient, Congress should have been advised of the fact. This courtering or purchasing of worthless steamers was a private space-lation carried on under the authority of this Govern-

Mr. BOCOCK said Mr. Clark must pardon him, if be could not sympathize with him in his personal dis-like of the Secretary. If these vessels were purchased, they could be sold, and every dellar saved to the Gov-He defended the conduct of the Executive chambert. He detained the blanct of the Education, showing that the joint resolution authorized the Presi-dent to employ such force as he thought proper. Mr. DAVIS (Md.) said the resolution virtually con-

ferred on the President toe war making power, and we are now beginning to resp the finite of most im-provident and heaty legislation. The Executive had created, out of funds not gives him, a fleet, which Congress did not authorize him to create, and has gone on waging war without authorize. Mr. PHELUS (Mo.) said Congress had vested in the

President authority to use such force against Paraguay as he should deem expedient, and read from a last year's speech of Mr. Ritchie, wherein it was said that be Prendent would not on the authority of Congress, and that he believed the exhibition of a few small vestes would procure a settlement of the difficulty, and not no recessity would occur for the force.

Mr. GROW (Penn.) said, instead of trying the Sec-

retary of the Navy, Mr. Pholps was arranging the gentleman from New-York, and that the Secretary had clearly exceeded his authority in chartering ves-Mr. LETCHER (Va.) read from his own speech or

a former of casion to show that he then thought the joint resolution practically transferred the war analog power to the President. Twen y-even of the Opposition votes for that resolution, out of one handred and filteen, and eighteen Democrats against it.

Mr. GARNETT [Va.] recollected that he was one of those who voted against it, not notes willing to see for those who voted against it, not being willing to confer the war making power on the President. But he was willing to carry out the contracts, while he was against

Mr. HOWARD (Mich) estit the resolution did not come within a thousand miles of authorizing the Secretary to charter vessels.

Mr. LOVEJOY (II.) proposed to suspend all proceedings and recall the vessels. He voted for the resolution, and his excuse was over confidence in the

clution, and his excuse was over confidence in the Democratic party.

Rejected Yeas 35, Nays not counted.

Mr. RHTCH'E (Pa.), as his name had been mentioned, said he thought there was cause for the passage of the resolution then, and he thought so now.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs reported it unanimously. When it was passed, the responsibility of carrying it into effect devolved on the President.

Mr. BRANCH (N. C.) was for recaling the flect when Parsgray was sufficiently chastised. There was no more a war than when we send out a force to chastise Indian tribes.

Mr. BURLINGAME (Mass.) thought his vote for that resolution was right. He hoped that whenever

that resolution was right. He hoped that whenever American citizens were injured, this country would be always leady to vindicate its honor. But he did not, by that vote, commit bimself to this singularly in elici-tous Administration, nor to the illegal contracts which

have been made.

After further debate, the Senate's Paraguay amendment, as amended by Mr. EOCOOK, was agreed to by
ment, as amended by Mr. EOCOOK, was agreed to by
majority. It was afterward concurred in by the 3 majority. It was after House by 83 against 77.

All the other amendments were then adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Consular and
Spiconalis Appropriation bill was then agreed to.

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .... ALBANY, March 2, 1859. To exempt the premium notes of Insurance Compapies from taxation.

panice from taxation.

To increase the capacity of the canals.

The foolesing bills were reported favorably:
The Canal Appropriation bill. Mr. MACHER one
of the Committee, protested against the report.

To regulate the rates of wharfage in New York city.

Mr. SLOAN, one of the Committee, dissented from Mr. MATHER moved to lay the report on the

Mr. AMES reported against the bill for the repeal act for the removal of Quarantine. Report laid Mr. WHEELER, on a question of privilege, state!

air. WHILLER, on a question of privilege, stated that the expenses of the albany Bridge Investigating Committee would not be over \$1,500. He donled Mr. Brandreth's statement plade yesterday, that the expenses would be \$15,000, and declared that important itnesses would soon be examined.

Mr. DIVEN also rose to a question of privilege,

and presented a communication from the Sergeant-at-tras, stating that Mr. O. B. Wheeler had told him hat the Republican Senators accused him of being offen and corrupt at heart.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER made an explanation and

e matter dropped. Mr. ELY gave notice of a bill to facilitate bank ex-BILLS INTRODUCED.

To exempt prem um notes of insurance companies By Mr. ELY-To charter the New-York Bay Steam-

Among other appropriations are for stationery for the Legislature, \$12,000; for stationers for the public offices, \$4,500; for State printing, \$75,000, and for State Prisons, \$250,000. The charitable institutions get as follows: New-York Hospital, \$22,500; Deaf get as follows: New-York Hospital, \$22,500; Dasi and Dumb Asylum, \$31,000; Bind Asylum, \$7,000; House of Refuge, \$25,000; Idiot Asylum, \$15,000; Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents, \$25,000.

EVENING SESSION.

The question of privilege, respecting the charges alleged by Mr. O. B. Wheeler to have been made by Mr. W. A. Wheeler against the Sergeant-at-Arms, was

Mr. W. A. Wheeler denied having ever stated to any person that the Sergeant at Arms was corrupt bad never attered any complaint against that off; bad never uttered any complaint against that offiser, except on one occasion, when, hearing he had taken some brandy into a Committee-room, he had blamed him for it. He then made an explanation, that the bratdy was sent for by a counsel before the Committee, who was unwell.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that no charge against the Sergeant at Arms existed, and exonerating Mr. W. A. Wheeler from having made any such

## ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition from Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and others, praying for the confinement of vessels from Yellow Fever districts at Quarantine, during the Sammer meaths.

Two hours and a-half's time was then occupied in a call of the House.

Mr. HALL reported the Annual Tax bill. It imposes a tax of one utili and one eachth of a mill.

poses a tax of one mill and one eighth of a mill.

Mr. CONKLING reported the Annual Appropria-

At the close of a lengthy session, the following bills By Mr. CONKLING-To authorize the New-York

By Mr. CUNKLING—To authorize the New York apprvisors to pass laws regulating the killing and ale of game in that compty.

By Mr. SHAW—To incorporate the New-York Prestatory School of Medicine, for preliminary instruction in medicine, surgery and collateral sciences. The apparators are John Anthon, Taos. Gallandet, John Decrees and other presentations.

By Mr. McLEOD-To incorporate the ancient Or-By Mr. GARDNER—To prevent local improve-ests is Brooklys, except upon petition of a majority fluidowner on the line of improvement. By Mr. TUTHILL—Fixing the charge for legal ad-

By Mr. TUTHILL—Fixing the charge for legal advertisements in the papers at 75 cents for the first invertion and 30 cents each for subsequent insertions.

By Mr. GROVER—To authorize an election on the lath of July of delegates to a Convention to frame a Charter for the City of New-York.

The Hell-Gate Pilot law was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

To create a Board of State Assessors.

Mr. BOCOCK (Vr.) moved to amend the amendmost appropriating \$173,700 for the charter of vessels
for the Paraguay expedition, by giving the S cretary
of the Navy authority to purchase thom. The chartich is the XXIXth Scoate District.

New-Jersey U. S. Senator.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2-1 p. m. The Senate has refused to conour in the resolve of the House and go into Joint Ballot for U. S. Sepator.

(We infer from this that the Senate, which is Democratic, will reform to permit the choice of any U. S. Senator at this Session. |-Ed.

### Kansas News-Lynch Law.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, March 2, 1859. The St. Joseph correspondent of The Republican, under date of the 25 to uit., says that a special message from Platte City brings information that Doy and his son, who were confined on the charge of running off negroes, were forcibly takenf rom the jail last night, by a mob of three hundred men, and hung. The reason assigned is that the Court would acquit the prisoners on the ground that it was not the proper district to try

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, March 2, 1859. St. Joseph papers of the 28th u.t. and 1st inst. are received, but they contain nothing in reference to the being ng of Doy and his son at Platte City by a mob. The story is, doubtless, an unmitigated boax.

### Further Mexican News.

NEW-OKLEANS, Tuesday, March 1, 1859. The additional advices by the Tennessee are inter-

esting. The English and French fleets before Vera Cruz appear to be hostile to Juster, and are reported to have interespted his reënforcements, and in other ways favored Miramon.

Miramon threatens to each the city. The English and French fleets had been applied to for protection, but refused it. It was not thought, however, that they will openly participate in the attack on the city.

#### The Princess Disaster.

New-Obleans, Tuesday, March 1, 1859. A number of the sufferers from the explosion of the Princess are dying from their injuries. The forward part of the boat was, it appears, blown to pieces; and the few ladies who were injured were in the after part. The entire boat was saliere soon after the explosion.

From Albany.

Annay, Wednesday, March 2, 1839.

Henry J. Irvin was examined to-day before the Committee to investigate the passage of the Athany Bridge bill. He testified that he was a member of the Legislature of 1857, and that he had no personal knowledge of any improper influences, or of any money being used to secure the passage or the defeat of the Athany Bridge bill in 1856, or the amendment to it in 1857. He was never offered any money for his influence or yet as a member. He had heard A. J. H. influence or vote as a member. He had heard A. J. H. Dogarte, a member from New-York in 1855 say that he had been offered money to aid the passage of the Brigge bolt, and that he indignantly refused it. He did not have been been been as be had been offered money to aid the passage of the Bri ge bill, and that he indignantly refused it. He did not know by whom the money was offered. He had heard nothing more, except a remer that one member, whose name he declined giving, had received money for his vote. Mr. Steman Frink was then reexamined. He stated he had beard E. G. Sutherland say he had not received all his pay for his services in the passage of the Albary Bridge bill. Mr. Satherland was not a member in 1856, but was a member in 1857. The Bridge bill was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856, and the amendment to it was passed in 1856. This conversation with Mr. Satherland was at White Flains in the Fall of 1857. He declined to answer whether he was connected with the lobby. No one had attempted to exercise improper influence over him, or tried to prevent his appearance before the Committee as a winess. M. Satherland made the statement voluntarily, and cid not seem loking when he cid so. Adjournet til to-morrow. ing when he cid so. Adjourned till to-morrow.

In Executive sassion of the denate, to-day, Mr.

Wasson was rejected as Canal Appraiser.

### Utica Municipal Election.

Utica, N. Y., Wednesday, March 2, 1859.

The result of the election for Mayor is a tic, though the Democrate claim that they have elected their candidate by one to four majority. Three Republican and four Democratic Aldermen are elected. For Supervisors, three Republicans and four Democrate are chosen. Of the city officers, beside the Mayor, three on each ticket are elected.

Bloody Affray.

Louisville, Ky. Wednesday March 2, 1852.

An old political feud has existed for some time between Thomas S. Low of Hawcaville, and Coero Maxwell of Harford, Ky., the presenting attorney for that district. Mr. Low had threatened to cowhide Mr. Maxwell was addressing the cour; at Hawcaville, he was interrupted by Mr. Low denouncing him in grossly insulting language. Mr. Maxwell and others then fired several shots at Mr. Low, wounding him in the thigh and arm, cutting off his thumb, and ridding his short. A general fire with pistols now ensuel, and John Aloridge, a friend of Mr. Low's, was killed, and a Mr. Miller shot through the thigb. Mr. Low has been committed to hall for protection from the mob. a Mr. Miller shot through the thigh. Mr. Low h been committed to jail for protection from the mob.

### Destructive Fire in Memphis.

A fire, last hight, caught in the cellar of The Eagle and Enquirer office, and burnt half a square on Main street, including The Eagle and Enquirer, Ivalanche, Ledger, Christian Advocate, and Presbylerian Sentinel offices: the establishment of flution & Clark, printers; the stores of Gelkey & Warren, Saffraus & Stratton, W. N. Hunt, N. Stillagan, and Heinrich Brothers; the saloon of Joseph Tenfel, and several offices. The loss is stated at \$150,000, and the parties were more or less interest.

were more or less insured.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

### Lake Vavigation.

Burrato, Wednesday, March 2, 1859.
The propeller Equinox of the New-York Central Railroad line, left here this morning for Cleveland and Sendusky with a full load of merchandles. There was no ice in sight. This is the first clearance of the

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, March 2, 1859. Navigation is open to Dunkirk, and the New-York and Eris lite of propellers commenced running to-day.

Arrest of Lottery Swindlers.

Wm. Shute and wife, Alonzo Shute, and Daniel G.
Palmer, were arrested on Monday morning in York
County, Maine, charged with lottery swiedling. They
were laber to Newburyport, Massachusetts, yesterday, and held to bell in \$5,000 each for examination
on the charge. Municipal Election in Chicago.

# CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 2, 1809. The Municipal election yesterday passed off quistly.

The entire Republican ticket is one od by an average majority of 1,000. The Council stands: Republicans, 14. Democrats, 6. The total vote cast was about The Hartung Murder.

# ALBANI, Wednesday, March 2, 1869. The Supreme Court has devied Mrs. Hartung a new trial. The day of sentence has not been fixed. FROM WASHINGTON.

ONLY FOUR DAYS LEFT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1859. The preof reader made me say the other day that, in the recent important Senatorial discussion, Mr. Douglas rejected his Illimois doctrines. wrote that he reasserted them.

There are but four days of the session left, but, as is usually the case with a sick man dying of consumption, great hopes are still entertained. It is expected, at least, that a tariff will be passed, and a regular lose, based thereon, authorized. It has to be acknowledged, however, that Mr. Benjamin's bill to transfer the war-making power to the Presi dent, and Mr. John Slidell's bill to put thirty mil lions in the President's pocket to begin war and other operations with are knocked on the head most effectually. These two favorite measures of the Administration lie stark and stiff in the outer

It is a matter of regret that the discussion on

delivered, even if the speakers had been forced to make use of unseason ble hours. The Republicans only wanted about two days more, which was no more than was absolutely necessary to finish th debate, when they would have been perfectly wil ling to have come to a vote. All they asked was time to expound their views on the question. It is now a matter of great doubt whether Mr. John Slidell and company did not make up their mind that the discussion must be arrested. Every day's debate evidently weakened the bill and strengthened the Republican party, till at length some of the Cuba speakers began openly to protest against the course of argument on the Republican side. and to intimate that they did not expect and could

But both Cubs and the War Power bill are now overboard by common consent. The Tariff is the main public question left, upon which it was expected this Congress would set. This will folexpected this Congress would set. This will fol-low in their path in due time, for while the men in power are too weak to carry any affirmative meathrough Congress, they are yet strong enough to defeat every good legislative intention. Senate would step the Tariff could that measure get through the House. And if it, or any other benign measure, is fortunate enough to pass both Houses, it still has to pass the ordeal of the President's veto. This veto power has stopped the Agricultural College bill, as you know; and it will step the Homestead bill should that pass the

As I have before said, I do not believe we shall have an extra session. Means will be found by the agency of a Conference Committee at the close, or otherwise, to pin on a Loan or Treasury Note bill to that most necessary Appropriation bill, which provides for the pay of members or to some other, and in this way the Administration will raise the means to shin through another season without going

It is reported that the President has issued his proclamation to convene the Senate at the close of Congress, to act upon the everlasting Cass-Yristarri treaty and kindred topics. Our Government has certainly carned the reputation of making an im-mense ado over what seems likely to prove in the end to be wonderfully small results. vaun'ed Central American policy of our Young America state-men, will end in the very smallest minimum of advantages in that quarter, that were ver conceived of by the most incredulous among those who have always distrusted and condemned that policy. The relations of the two great Eurocean powers to those countries will be, at the end of all these Cass-Yrissarri treaties, precisely and exactly that which this country will sustain toward them, with the great advantage on their side of being regarded as friendly powers; while we shall enjoy the decided suspicion of being otherwise. Such is to be the result of the boasted assertion of the famous Menroe Doctrine by our wise and valor-

### FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 2, 1859. The Capal financiers, whom I mentioned some time ago as particularly desirous of continuing the present system of paying for work on the canals by the further issue of drafts against a treasury that has no money in it, have by no means relinquished their darling project. It seems that the Assembly Committee on Canals is composed of a majority devoted to this peculiar system of figance. This Committee has had under consideration, for several days, or weeks, a bill introduced by Mr. Shepard, of St. Lawrence, to prevent the further issue of these unconstitutional drafts.

This bill makes it the duty of the Auditor of the

Canal Department to notify the Canal Commis-sioner, whenever there shall be no funds in the Treasury appropriated by law to the completion of the enlargement of the Canals. After which, and until there shall be money in the Treasury duly appropriated, the issuing of drafts upon the Auditor by the Canal Commissioners is declared a misde meanor, punishable by fine of \$250, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

It is understood that the result of the Commit tee's deliberations will be that they will very soon report against the passage of the bill; or in other words, report in favor of continuing to roll up and swell the amount of the unconstitutional debt.already created by this disreputable system of State kite flying. The main points urged in favor of continuing the present system, as far as I have heard, are that it is not the business of the Legis lature to interfere with Canal Commissioners—that each department of the Government should act in its appropriate sphere, and not interfere with any other department—that in case the Commissioners are debarred from issuing further drafts, the contractors will stop their work and involve the State in unknown millions for damages, and that to go on would result in a great pecuniary saving to the State Treasury, beside furnishing at an earlier day greatly increased facilities to the commerce of the

It ought to be a sufficient answer to these genlemen that the creation of a Stat issuing of these drafts, is a clear, pulpable violation

of our State Constitution.

It is hardly worth while to waste time in showing that the State cannot constitutionally create any farther debt without submitting the question to a direct vote of the people. Nobody pretends that we could constitutionally go into the market and borrow money, issuing the State's promises to pay in the usual form of certificates of stock; and it is a sound maxim in morals, and, I believe, also in law, that you cannot do by indirection what is a sound maximal of the state of the canal ways that you cannot do by indirection what is wrong when done directly. Practically, the Canal-draft gentlemen say, the Legislature cannot create a State debt, but the Canal Commissioners can.

The idea that it is no part of the business of the Legislature to know that other departments of the Government are properly performing their functions, that they should shut their eyes so as not to see that the Canal Commissioners are violatorganic law-is a very convenient notion or those who wish to see the wrong perpetuated but I am mistaken if their constituents would not consider it the duty of the Legislature to remon-strate, even if they could not directly interfere, as they clearly can and ought in this case.

The dread of such frightful Canal damages as

are prophesied as the result of the passage of the act desired, is, no doubt, more apparent than real, The Canal contracts contain a clause expressly providing against damages for prospective profits cases where work on contracts shall

in cases where work on contracts shall be sus-pended by the Canal Commissioners. That this may be clearly understood, I will quote the clause, which runs as follows:

"And it is further notically unferstood and agreed that, in case the case then of this contract shall be empended by the party of the second part, at any time or for any cause, no cause for prospective profess on work not done shall be made or ab-lewed; but the party of the first part shall have the right to complete the work when the party of the second part shall order it to be resumed." This clause clearly implies that the State may, "at any time" and "for any cause" suspend the progress of any contract on the public works, and

that the contractor shall make no slaim for dam-ages on the ground of profits which he would have made had his work not been suspended. Canal made had his work not been suspended. Canal contractors are generally men who have sufficient brains to understand the force of the agreements they enter into, and in the face of such a provision as this, to suppose that a Legislature would grant prospective damages, is to say, in effect, that such Legislature is either corrupt or imbecile. I believe it is the present intention of the Stand-

ing Committee on Canals to report against Mr Shepard's bill, and that Mr. Brockway, on behal of a minority of that Committee, will report in favor of it. What action the Senate will take in the premises remains to be seen. But it may enough to state, what is an undoubted fact, well enough to state, what is an undoubted fact, that unless effective measures are taken by the Legislature to put a stop to the progress of this State debt, neither the five-eights mill Canal tax, which has already passed the Assembly, nor the Canal Appropriation bill, which is now before that body, can pass the Senate at this session.

If, indeed, the Canal Commissioners are permitted to go ou drawing drafts against an empty Treasury, and the contractors are willing to take

Cuba was not carried on awhile longer. There were some speeches behind that the Republicans here were very anxious to have made. It was not anticipated that Mr. Slidell would back down so soon, or some of them, at least, would have been interest on De debt, and perhaps the orediture of

the State would take drafts for their interest. Who Mr. Wasson, whose name was cent in to the

Senate seme time ago for reappointment as Canal Appraiser, was confirmed in Executive Ses-

sion to-day.

Before the Executive session, Mr. O. B. WHEELER rose to a question of privilege, and in reference to the resolutions introduced by Dr. Brandreth yesterday, calling upon Wheeler's In vestigating Committee to report, as their examina-tion seems likely to amount to nothing, while it will probably cost the State ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Wheeler did not wish to report, as he had many important witnesses to examine, and he would be personally responsible for all the expense to the State beyond the sum of \$2,500.

Mr. Diven also rose to a question of privilege on behalf of the Sergeant at-Arms, Mr. Dwight, who compla ned of uncivil treatment at the hands of Mr. O. B. Wheeler, who told him (Dwight) that Republican Senators considered him rotten and cor-rupt, and would not believe him nader oath. Firupt, and would not believe him inner oath. Frankly, the same subject was continued in secret session, where it transpired that Mr. W. A. Wheeler was the man who, as O. B. Wheeler averred, had said these unflattering things of Mr. Dwight. Mr. W. A. Wheeler denied positively that he had made any such assertion. He had simply expresses himself as you believed with the fact that Mr. Dwight self as not pleased with the fact that Me had, at the request of one of the counsel before the Mandeville Committee, sent for and furnished a bettle of brandy for such counsel. The debate is

said to have been lively.

Mr. Dwight was permitted to appear on the floor of the Serate and defend himself, which he did to the satisfaction of the Senate, which body ed a resolution that his conduct, officially and ur officially, was proper. In the course of the affair, Mr. O. B. Wheeler called Dwight to account for having gone, by way of New-York, to subpena a witness in Sulivan County, near the residence of Senator Wheeler, thus unnecessarily increasing his mileage, remarking that he should have crossed the river at Newburgh. In reply, Mr. Dwight said that he had presumed in that matter to follow said that he had presumed it that matter to follow the example of to less eminest authority than that of the Senater himself, who, as shown by the record, had charged mileage via New-York. The Senate smiled almost audibly, and Mr. Wheeler blushed and acknowledged the corn by saying that he had gone via the great City, as it was not very safe crossing the river at Newburgh at that time, and that he had charged mileage by the way he traveled; but added that it could be fixed all right

t, as he had not drawn his per diem.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to-day reported a bill to regulate the rates of wharfage in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn accompanied by an able and elaborate report on the merits of the bill, in which he The law for the collection of wharfage on year

The law for the consection of what respect of 1859, and respected with the revised laws in 1813. The rates then fixed have not been changed since—a period of 58 years. At that period, real colate was worth less than one-fourth its present value, and materials of all kinds used in the construction of what yes, piers and bulkhears, with labor, living, &c., were much lower than the construction of the cons n price than now; consequently the cost of construct in price that now; consequently in price that now ing and keeping wherves and piers in repair was one-half less than et present."

The report further states that the miserable state of the wharves and piers is owing to the fact that the remuneration so fixed by law is iosufficient to

pay for constructing and dredging and necessary repairs and depreciation. A report made by the Controller of the City of New-York in 1854 is referred to in favor of the increase of rates of wharfage. While revenue from every other description of property has increased ten fold, wharf property property has increased ten fold wharf p has been bound by an iron rule which did n of any possible increase. Mr. Ames's report makes out a strong case, and unless good reason can be shown against it, the bill will probably be-

come a law.

The Assembly took a final vote on the bill for the protection of the Heligate pilots to-day, which bill was lost by want of half a-dozen votes. Mr. TUTHILL moved a reconsideration, and that that motion do lie on the table. So it can be called

### would in a full House. POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

TRIAL OF AN OFFICER CHARGED WITH RECEIVING

MONEY.
The trial of Patrolman C. D. Wynkoop, of the Third Precinct, on charge of unofficerlike conduct preferred by Sergeant Birney, of the Sixth, was commenced yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, before the Commis-sioners of Pelice. The affidavit of Sergeant Birney, apon which the charge is predicated, sets forth that he (Birney) "has been informed and behaves that on "or about the 3d day of February, instact. Cornelius "D. Wytkoon a natroliman doing day in the Time! D. Wytkeep, a patrolman, doing duty in the Third Precirct, made use of the following words to Capt. Hopkins, of said Precinct, to wit: that one of the Sergeants of the Mayor's equad had stated to a rember or members of said equad, from the deak is the public room of said squar, that if they did not divide the money made in the performance of certain of their duties with him, they should be removed from said squad, and asked Capt. Hopkins what he would think of an account."

"would think of such a sergeant"
Sargeant Biener was first sworn, and deposed that
the matter set forth in his affidavit was told him by
Capt. Hopkins, and he told Capt. Leonard.
Pa'rolman Wynkoor was then examined, and said
he did not know of any money having been received
by patrolmen or paid to sergeants by any person, and
never saw any morey pass between them while in the
squad; witness explained the various duties he had to
do, and tever know of a single instance of men receiving mency other than that allowed by law; Officer do, and never have of a single instance of men receiving mency other than that allowed by law; Officer Brandt informed him that Sergt. Cooft requested him to divide spoils; had heard some of the boys remark in jest that they had received money, but could not think of any man who said so; witness had not received any mency directly; had sometimes found a note home directed to his wife, but could not tell where it came from; he once found \$5 and that was the largest amount; had received that amount twice; once precived a ham, but did not know who sent to or once received a ham, but did not know who sent it or what it was for; had never received any money from parties agg rieved when attending mock anctions; the acctioner is had offered him money, but he had refused acctioners had effered him money, but he had refused it. On cross-examination witness said Birney and himself had always been on friendy relations, and he knew notaing of the charge until he received a notice from the Commissioners; never heard Brandt make threats against Sergeant Croft; heard him say that this would not be the end of it, as he had points that he meant to work up. Witness made the remark teat Sergeant Croft was the cause of his being removed to the Ward.

Capt. Hopkins testified that Wynkoop saked him what he would think of a Sergeant who gave out from

what he would think of a Sergeant who gave out from the dock to a man that if he did not divide with him he should have no more jobs; witness replied that he was a pretty bad man, or a very bad man, that would do that, and should not be Sergeant if he had anything to do with it, and that if the Commissioners knew of such a tring they would remove the Sergeant from the Department: Wynkoop said he knew of such a man,

but did not tell his name.

Sergt. Braner was recalled, and testified that he had been connected with the Mayor's Squad since Jau. 10, 1858, did not know of this information being given rom the deak by any officer or any man; the first he heard of it was from Capt. Leonard; heard rumors in foor or five Station-Houses, and made toe charges for the reason that he did not wish to be affected by thom; heard the rumor from most all the men that Sergt. Croft would make them divide; Officer Van edale had told him that Sergt. Creft sent tim out, relation to a countryman that had been swind, and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him (Van A.) to either see that the country had been swinds and told him the country had been swinds and tryman paid him, or to make something by the opera-tion: w these did not know any member of the equa-receiving money, except by law, only in one case.

Q. What case is this?

Q. What case is this?

A. The day that Peter Dawson was examined, Officer Hall came into the Mayor's Office and held out his hand to me to shake bands. I took his hand, and when I took my hand away there was a \$5 bill in it; I asked him what he meant, and he answered that he metertood that that was the way they did there. I asked him what, and he said divide; I took him I had not koos where he got the money, nor did I want to know; I told him that any man who offered me money insulted me; I told him that if I caught him, or any other officer of the Squad receiving money, I would other officer of the Squad receiving money, I would break him, if possible. Witness had heard that Of-ficer Bostwick had received \$15 or \$29 on a ticket Ex-Juige Parture proceeded to cross-examine the

witness, but witness refused to cross-examine the put by a man who received black mail. He would willingly answer any quantitations. willingly answer any questions put through Mr. Bower. The counselor demanded that he should be compelled to answer or be compelled.

Mr. Bower said that he was quite prepared to country the said that he was quite prepared to country the said that he had a higher object in view than the punknessent of a rollectory witness, and that was

the purification of this Department and the coforcement of discipline. This investigation should be therefough and searching, and who were was implicated from the General Superisted test down to a decrease, would be instantly dismissed. In order to make the investigation thereugh, Birney's testimony was important; and if he would not, for personal feelings of desike to Philips, answer his questions, if, Bawan suggested that the examination should be conducted that up, which was acquired in.

ruggested that the examination abould be conducted through him, which was acquireded in.

Witness said he had received a che k for \$50, drawn by Fred. Town send of Fulton street, to pay his exposure in going to Georgia and back. The Mayor, he said, knew all about it.

Witness received \$150 from Mr. G. Marray of Jerrey City, for exposses, but sent it back. He declined answering when he received it.

Officer Catanon was examined, but did not knew directly of any morey bours received that nover said.

directly of any morey boing received; hat never paid Sergt. Birney or Sergt. Croft any mency, and they had rever saked him for any. Ex-Officer GRORGE S. BRANDT testified that he was

an ember of the Mayor's Squad, could not exactly
say that he knew of any member of the Police Department receiving money or valuables; Sergeant Ored
told him once that he (Brandt) had all the Datah
cases, and made money hand-over fist, and that he
ought to divide; witness never paid him one cent; oatas Canal street, Sorgean Croft had a clock presented in Canal street, Sergean Croft had a clock presented to him, but witness did not know what he did with it; witness know nothing of the matter set forth in the complaint, except by ramor; once offered to put a diamord pin, which he got from a man in B ooklya, in Capt. Washings shirt become, but Capt. W. would not have the pin; three or four roombs ago witness told Wythoup that Sergeant Croft wanted him to divide with him; Sergeant Burrey never acked me for any manage, and rever received any from me directly or indirectly.

d rictly.
Officer Annermone was next examined, but know othing of the subject matter in the complaint; wit-

officer E M. Baldwis, being examined, said be die not know of say officer receiving mency or pres et's, with ore exception.

Q. What was the exception? A. Myself; I received \$5 one day, and handed it over to Sergeam Birrey, who returned it to the donor; never knew

Birrey, who returned it to the obser; Segrent Birney to receive any money, and never Officer Armstrong was recalled, and stated that Sergeart Creft told him he paid \$2 for the clock.
The case was adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

#### IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

RECOVERY OF \$10,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY, SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN PROPERTY.

Fourth Precinct, while patrolling his beat in Chattam street, pear Duare, was alarmed by the cry of "Step thief!" and directly thereafter saw a man botly pursuing another-both men being bareheaded. The pary pursued dodged into a clothing store, whither he was followed by the efficer and apprehended. The prisoner was conveyed to the Pourth Precinct Station-House, where the other man, who gave his name as Lewis Oderson, charged bim with stesling a large quartity of jewelry from the Hotel de Constantine, No. 218 William street. The prisocer, giving his name as Samuel Verne !, was searched, and upon his person were found ten gold watches, a magnificent diamond brace let two breoches, two dismond breastpins and other minor articles, valued in all at about \$2,000.

The account of the robbery, and the value of the property given by Oderson, seemed very unsatisfactory to Capt Waterbury, and the latter came to the conciusion that there was something wrong. Oderson said that Vernell and another man came to the hotel, and, breaking into one of the rooms, stole therefrom the property found on the person of the prisoner. He detected them and gave chase to the thieves, whea Vorell was arrested, but the other man escaped. Vernell, when asked about the matter, made some remarks which confirmed the suspicious of the Captain, and Officer Kellum and Sergeant Twaddle were disparched to the Hotel de Constantine to investigate the affar.

to be greatly excited, and, when questioned relative to

escaped convict, who is at present out of tows. Tas anclord, it is said, was cognizant of the jewelry being in the house, and for the last two days is elleged to pocketed. The landlord is alleged to be one of the

ble and recolutions:

Whereas, The mortality of this city is proved to be greater than that of any of the principal cities of the civiliaed world,

d. Whereas, Much of this mortality is due to causes capable of eigs re moved by a proper santary system, and Whereas, The absence of such a system is a serious detriment, the commercial interests not only of the city but of the State.

SAVED .- Officer Mo ing of the Fourth Ward saved a man from drowning at James slip, on Tuesday night.

IRON ORE SMELTED WITH RAW COAL,—The proprietors of the Iron Mountain in Missouri have succeeded in smelting the ore from the mountain with the raw bituminous coal that is mixed in the vicinity of St. Louis. The experiment is pronounced to be eminently successful. The question will now be whether ore shall be transported to the coal and the furrances erected in the vicinity of St. Louis, or the coal carried to the iron, and the furnaces be built and the labor employed at the mountain.

How Petr Came to Leve Wing.—During his

How Perr Came to Love Wesz .- During ble How Perr Came to Love Wisk.—During his boylood Pitt was very weakly; and his physician, Addington, Lord Sidmouth's father, ordered him to take port wine in large quantities; the consequence was that when he grew up, he could not do without it. Lord Grenville has seen him swallow a bottle of pert wine in tumblerfuls before going to the House. Hushisson, speaking to me of Pirt, said that bis hands shock so much, that when he helped himself to walk, he was obliged to support his right hand with the lofe. Books.

G-doon B. Smith of Baltimore, who is tolocast what Meriam is to the weather, writes to The National Intelligencer that there will be invasions of the isseem during the Spring just opening, in seven distinct districts, mostly in the Southern States.

Last right, about 9; o'clock, Officer Keilmer of the

Charles Henue, the proprietor of the house, appeared

the robbery, said that a short time ago a gentle man up again. The bill ought to pass, and probably arrived here from Brazil, and pu up at his place, and that he brought with him a large quantity of jewelry. The gentleman, he further said, had gone to Newark, N. J., for the purpose of airing a store, as he designed ergaging in business there. The officers west to "the gentleman's" room, where they found three very common trucks, one of which was open, and contaired a large quantity of jewelry. The officers, not being satisfied with the statements of Henne, arrested him and Oderson, and conveyed them, with the trusks, to the Station-House.

Verrell says that the property belonged to see

> bave kept a "jimmy" in order to break into the room when a favorable opportunity offered. Three persons, lest evening, assembled in the apartment for the parpore of dividing the spoils, when a dispute arese among them, and Vernell ran off with what he had already parties, and the third is said to have escaped. Capt. Waterbury detained Orderson on enspicion of being a confederate. One of the trunks contained about \$400 in Spanish gold coins and about \$8,000 worth o diamond and other jewelry, and a large number of gold watches. In another of the tranks were several pairs of Spanish spurs, a Spanish saddle, a hammook, and one or two books, in which were two or three letters

### heved to be a portion of the proceeds of a robbery SWILL MILK.

Havana.

written in Spanish, and some accounts. The third

trunk was not opened. The jewelry recovered is be-

MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The regular meeting of the Academy of Medicines
was held last evering at the small enapel of the University. Dr. Jons Warson, preciding. The a tendance was limited.

Dr. S. Conant Foster offered the following presu-

to the commercial interests not only of the city but of the Stean therefore. Headred, That the Lecislature is carnestly requested to adopt such measures at its present seaton, as will relieve the city of the evits here indices ead, and webch are more fully aspect in a report of the Committee on Sanitary Affairs of its own body. Received, That a copy of the foregoing presentle and resolution sented by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to the Legislature.

The recolutions were adopted.

Dr. Parent then read the report of the Special Committee of the Academy in relation to swill misk.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the preparation of a copy of the report to present to the Mayor as the answer of the Academy't) the questions put to its by the city authorities as to the effects of swill-fed misk.

On motion, the Committee was discharged, with the

Officer McArthur saved a man, at Roosevelt street, yesterday morning.